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ADVERTISI DIENTS emosed every day

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. SERL OF GARDER, Broadway-Ergusu Orana-Tallar

NACES FOR THEATER, SOWERY-CLASS-SCHOOL PROS SHIP of M'S NEW THE ATRE, Eroadway, opposite Bend at Deal by & hon-Paul Por WA BLACKS TURAVER Breadway LAVATER-LAGUE WHEN YOU CAN-WHO SHOLE THE PORE THOUR?

AURA REENES THEATES, 614 Steadway-Carnet CRAMBERS STERRY THRATER, Only Surfacion, - Man Attn-New York BY DAY AND NICK - Open you Nov. NATRUM'S AMERICAN MUSSUM, Broadway, Affair Buche Pan-Bassing the Wish. Svening Astronomy-Touring the Tables.

PEO, CHRISTS & WOOD'S MINSTREES, 446 Br STATE LEY'S SERRENADERS, 585 Brondway. - Ermiorial FINDERS HALL, DO Broadway - Wordenvel Tu cas, or

ATHEN MUN, 55: Breadway - Historical Paintings .

ers York, Friday, December 19, 1856.

Mails for Europe. MR NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROP Z. The Collins reall steamentp Atlantic, Captain El triege will leave this port to morrow, at noon, for Liverpool. The European mails will close to this city at half-pas

The European coilion of the Hanair, printed in French end Erglish, will be published at ten o'clock in the morn mg. Single copies, in wrappe s, sixpence. Sebscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

Your HERALD will be received at the following places London - Am. & Ecropean Supress Co., 5: King Welliam et Raku:- Bo. 8 Place de la Bhursa de grandon - John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, Seat.

The contents of the European edition of the Heath the office during the previous week, and up to the of publication.

Mails for the Partie.

TORK BERALD CALIFORNIA EDITION. For United States mail steamship George Law, Captain Sarnden, will leave this port to morrow afternoon, at two

o'cleck, for Appawall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Parido with element of the nichted State - California edition-

containing the latest intelligence from all parts of t world, will be publishes at ten o'clock in the morning. Magic copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, 22 pones. Agents will please send in their orders as early

The News

The steamer America, from Liverpool, had not been telegraphed at Halifax up to lest evening. She is now in her fourteenth day out.

The cold snap still continues. Yesterday was a Fast night the atmosphere was bitter cold. The thermometer in the HEWALD office stood at seven degrees above zero at 11 o'clock last night. The tollowing is a table showing the state of the mor-3 F. M. 12 M.

But little business was done in Congress yester day. The Senate passed the House resolution give my medals to Dr. Kane and his associates in the Arctic expedition, but voted down the proposition to purchase copies of the Dector's narrative. A resoation was adopted directing an investigation as to the menner of supporting bullets soldiers at the military asylums in the District of Cofumbia and at Harg. Ky. There appears to be considerable petty swindling connected with the administration of these establishments, while the eld soldiers are kept on short commons at great expense. The memorial of Mr. Collins, asking for the discontinuance of his ane of mall steamers, and the purchase by government of his ships, was presented and referred to the Post Office Committee. It is reported that the request will be complied with, and that Commodore Vanderbilt will be awarded the contract. A debate spon the President's strictures upon the motives of the republicans then cossed, and continued until the adjournment. In the House the session was openpied with a discussion of political questions. Twenty thourand copies of the President's message were ordered to be printed.

We publish chewhere in our columns an interest ing report from Lieut. Maury upon sub-oceanic geography, submarine telegraphic plateau, deep sea coundings, the temperature of the sea, and other matters connected therewith. There is an attracsiveness in these subjects which will ensure an attentive purusal of the document alluded to by the anakilled as well as the scientific. The practica hility of stretching a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic, or the Gulf Stream, is clearly demon trated. The report pronounces the recent voyage of the steamer Arctic, so far as the deep sea soundings are concerned, a partial failure at least, and states that the work will have to be done over again.

The Canal Commissioners have advertised for a lean of one million dollars at six per cent. The bids are to be spened on the 15th of January next. The New York State Temperance Society met at Albeny yesterday. There was a fair attendance of dologates. From a report of the proceedings, which we give under the telegraphic head, it will be seen that the temperance cause has teen blown sky-high by the Court of Appeals and the Presidential election, leaving a teffeit of some eight thousand dollars in the so clety's exchequer. The society has circulated an incredible number of tracts, and the society's agent has spoken quite a number of species; still we have fourteen grog sheps to one church, and every seventy fifth soldler in Canada dies of delirium tremens The society, however, are determined to rally their torces for another campaign upon a Maine law plat form, with modifications to suit the times and the scruples of the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 11th October the that a mutlay had broken out in the Lohnis Aquicola, and that Lohonel Olivier had been mur dered. A contract had been made by government with M. Van Langesbone for the construction of a sailroad from the city custom house to the mouth of the Riachuelo. Several new bridges were about to be built. General Horner was at the Villa Mercedea. The military officers were on the alert, but nothing decisive had transpired in the north.

By the arrival of the brig Clarence at this port yesterday, from Turks Islands, we have received flies of late papers. They contain nothing of im-

The death of Dr. Pusey, the celebrated English theologian, is announced by the steamer City of Baltimore. He first became completious by the publication of the Oxford Tracts, come twenty years ago, and was the originator of the Page itparty of the Church of England. He was Regins Professor of Hebrew at Oxford and cause of Christ shoreh at the time of his death.

The Board of Aldermen last evening adopted reports in favor of widening and extending Worth

and Duane streets to Chatham s reet. A resolution was adopted calling upon the ounsel to the Corperation to report whether the Commission rs of the Central Park have not exceeded their duty in expendisg money on account o the Pa k, and also whether they are personally liable for forty thousand deltars already expended. The report upon the extension of the exterior line of the city was made the

special order for Menday next. The Board of Supervisors last evening did n transact any business of importance A few bills were ordered to be paid, and positions for the cor-

rection of taxes were referred.

Judge Betts yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the alleged slave book Panchita, ordering that the libel be dismissed and the vessel and cargo discharged from custedy.

The ademantine candle manufactory of R. G. Mitchell & Co., corver of Picst avenue and Pourth streets, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning, involving a loss of about ninety thousand dollars. The adjoining buildings were damaged

lightly. The cetton market displayed more activity and firmness yesterday. The sales embraced about 5,000 bales, based upon middling splands at 12 c. and New Oricans do. at 13c., which was an advance of c. per lb. Flour was steady, with fair sales withou change in prices. Wheat was firm, but sales w re imited; the chief transactions were confined to illiols winter red at \$1 60." Corn was more active, at 70c. a 71c. for Western mixed from store, and 73 for do., delivered. Hee sold at 87c, for Southern and 89 for prime Northern. Pork was firm, with sales of old mess at \$19 125 and new mess \$19 624. Bacen was active, and within a day or two some 10,000 a 12,000 boxes were sold on terms stand elsewhere. Sugars were steady, with sales of 500 a 600 hhds. and 100 boxes. Coffee was quiet and prices unchanged. Freights were without change of moment, while engagements were mode-

The Richmond Junta and Mr. Buchanan-

Trouble in the Camp.

There is trouble in the camp of the Rich nond Junta. Something has happened which has caused a great alarm and warmed up again the belligerent spirit of the Wise faction of the Virginia church militant. Read the suggestive article of the Richmond Enquirer, which we trans fer to this paper, under the significant head of No Truce-Our Obligations to the Incoming Administration."

From this warlike manifesto, our Richmond cotemporary, it will be seen, is again in armor and ready for the fray. He had hoped that at least a temporary armistice, by the common conent of all parties, would have followed the election of Mr. Buchanan. Under this agreea ble impression, as we are assured, the Richmond Junta ceased to blow their war trumpet, and began to channt the new democratic chorus, with all the variations of " Tenst to Luck." Doring the last few weeks we have frequently regaled our renders with the most exquisite specimens of this new Southern music, as performed by the Richmond Harmoneons. But something very eminous has happened since the visit of Gov. Wise to Wheatland-there is a screwor two loose in the machinery-various things have been working badly, and altogether it is beginning to be suspected at Richmood that Mr. Buchanan in tends to be President himself, whatever may be the claims or calculations of the inflammable Junta of spoilemen, of which Henry A. Wise is the send and Roger A. Peyor the tail. Still, the inquiry will be, "What Is the matter low? what is it that has happened, to cause this Richmond Junta to spring up, in the midst of a good family smoke, while listenng to the Whentland story of the Governor-to bounce to their feet, cast away the pipe of peace, and yell the war-whoop from the front door of the Conneil House. Why these sudden lemonstrations of fear, danger and vengeance?"

Our warlike cotemporary of the Enquirer says

that their hopes of an armistice have been

broken-that "the black republicans" have seized the first occasion to renew the war; that " in the President's Message they affect to find a provocative of acrimonious accusation against the South, and so they have wantonly rekindled the flames of sectional controversy." Poor Piercel His Message was a peace offering; and yet this innocent dove, with all his olive branches, has been kicked out of the urk! The "sectional controversy" being thus rekindled, we are further told that "It is the merest madness to dream now of effecting a compromise between the aggressive shellitionism of the North and the conservative spirit of resistance in the South; and, accordingly, the President elect is admonthed that "he will commit a fatal folly if he thinks to organize his administration upon any other principle than that of an avoiced and inflexible support of the rights and institutions of the slaveholding States." And this itlehmond Junta, thus freely speaking out in meeting, are in curnest-they demand to know what roud the President elect is going, what he proposes to do; and they must have an understanding "in advance." If he intends to pursue "a triuming policy." but, above all, "if any impediment is to be opposed to the legitimate expansion of slavery, in accordance with the principles of the Kansas-Ne bruska act, then is Senator Bigler's speech a distinct declaration of war against an irresistible majority of the Southern democracy." But, again, following this offensive speech of Senator Bigler, the recent paff in the Princylemian of Thomas H. Benter was entirely "too much pork for a shilling." Give us of the Virginia democracy Gen. Cars give us Filtmore; give us Martin Van Buren; give us even Fremont himself, and we may submit: but try not our forbearance, in any shape

with Thomas H. Benton! Here the spoils phile sophy of the Richmond Junta broke down The trouble, then, with this Junta is not the reopening of the slavery discussion in Congress by "the black republicans" that plea is a mere pretence, mere claptrap and moonshine; but this stampede in Richmond, and these warnings and threats from that quarter are traceable to more rational causes. The late speech of Mr. Bigler in the Senate, in which he supposed that Mr. Bu chanan would prefer to have Kansas become a free State, and the recent highly wrought eulogium of Col. Betston in the Pennsylvanian, are more to the purpose; but even these grave of fences are insufficient excuse for this sudden and furious prancing of the Richmond Enquirer Mr. Bigler's speech amounts to nothing. He is not the mouthpiece of Mr. Buchanan, who, at the proper time, will speak for himself. Then, as to the panegyric upon Benton in the Pennsylmien, the individual who smuggled that article into that paper, as we are informed, is a certain Dr. Theophilus Fisk, a pilgrim Jack-of-all-trades, from that of preacher of the gospel down to mesmerism and spirit rapping. It is the same Dr. Fisk, we believe, who opened the proceedings of the Baltimore Democratic Convention of 1848 with prayer, the result of which was the ignomialour defeat of Gen. Cass, through the treachery of Van Buren. But with the dismissal of Dr. Fisk from the office concerned, on account of this stun-

ning puff of Benton, we should say that the

Richmond Junta would have no occasion for this dreadful explosion of wrath and excitement.

We apprehend the another article, which w rive to-day from another Richmond paper, (the Whig.) on the spotis recommendations of the Vir ginia Electoral College, gives the clue to all this mystery. The whole of it may be solved in one word-spoils. The Richmond Junta, of which the Electoral College is but an appendage, have, it appears, been making very extensive distribu tions of the spoils of Mr. Buchanan's administration. They have not only, including the local Junta, been appropriating the snuggest places in the Cabinet, and the most fascinating foreign missions to themselves, but they have undertake to regulate the division of plunder among the faithful in other States bere in New York, for in stance. But from all the signs of the times, this modest Richmond Junta, are becoming suspiciou of serious mistakes in their estimates, and se they are beginning to blow, and bully, and threaten, in order to frighten the astounded Preident-elect into a mood of easy compliance Thus poor Pierce, after settling upon General Dix of New York, as the proper man for Minis ter to France, was frightened into his abandoo ment by the raw-head-and-bloody bones cry of abolition!" " abolition !" raised by the Rich mond Junta. Poor Pierce witted at once, begged pardon, and sent a Virginian of the happy family of the Junta to Paris. This is the identical trick of intimidation to which this Junta, at this early stage of their present game, have resorted. W fear, however, that this game of bluff has been played out, and that Mr. Buchanan knows to well the strength of his hand to be deceived by this greedy little clique of Virginia spoilsmen, with all their blowing and blutting. Yes, we shall see.

FILIBUSTERING SYMPATHY FOR GEN. WALKER-A Good Move.—An adjourned meeting of our New York filibusters, in behalf of "material and financial aid" to Gen. Walker, is appointed to come off to-morrow evening at the Tabernacl . We hope the meeting will be successful in rais ing a considerable body of recruits for Walker, and for these reasons: In a great moral and economical view (leaving the subject of the regene ration of Nicaragua entirely out of the question) we hold that Walker is a good institution. Since his occupation of Nicaragua, 5,000 volunteers have cope to his aid, chiefly from San Francisco. New Orleans and New York, an immense pro portion of which it was a godsend to get rid of. Out of this force of 5,000 recruits, less than a thousand remain. The battlefield, camp bardships and dissipation, and a tropical climate will account for the deficiency of over four thousand, which is a loss of four out of every five re cruits from battle, dissipation, deprivations, or camp and tropical diseases.

Thus it will be perceived that under General Walker Mearagua has filled and is filling the im portant service of an absorbent of our restless fillusters and border reffians-a sort of volunteer Botany Bay or Island of Cayenne. Formerly Texas was the pince and "G. T. T." - gone to Texas-was the cry. For some years past Califormin has been the rendezvous of our fighting loafers, until, by the late summary proceedings of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee the tide was turned upon General Walker, and now Nicaragua is the chosen field o there Calliornia exiled sons of liberty, and such like, from all quarters. The best of it is, that Nicaregua appears to be equal to the largest ca pacities of emigration. White men die off there o fast (Walker consumes six hundred a month) that there will always be plenty of elbow room for fresh recruits, and no danger of any inconve night accumulation of rogues and ruffians from any quarter. Such are the mysterious dispensaens of an all-wise Providence in reference to Nicaragua. The filibuster of the North is attracted by the glorious products and fertility of the soll; it is his if he can take it; but the climate

In this light, suppose that the two thousand all birds, short boys, shoulder hitters, and other ruffens and intractable vagabonds of this city, should volunteer for the relief of Walker in a ness, and go down to Nicaragua, what would be the result? According to the above ratio of Wallser's losees, of these two thousand fresh recruit. at least sixteen bandred would soon be left ! the graveyards of the Walker republic, so that the chances of return volunteers would be diminished to four hundred men, three fourths o whom would probably be scattered along the way. Thus, if our two thousand intractable city ruffians and vagabouds should go down to Walker. the probabilities are that not over a hundred would ever return back upon us to disturb the peace of the city. Would not this be a great blessing to New York, and worth some degree of liberality to bring about? Then, again, in going down to Nicaragua, for the assistance of Walker, these volunteers will have the satisfaction of dving in a good cause, of which they have not the shadow of a chance at home. Send them down.

CONGRESS AND THE COLLINS STRAMERS. Having no prospect of relief, Mr. Collins, we understand, desires Congress to take his Liverpool line of steamers off his hands, according to the original agreement, and thus close up the concern. It is rather surprising to us that the Western members of Congress, who, within the past five or six years have squandered away the public domain to railroad stockjobbers to the extent of no less than one hundred millions of dollars, should stand out against any accrease of appropriation to the maintenance of the Collins line of steamers, and should oppose all appropriations to the line, on the ground of retrenchment and economy and fair play. The Illinels Central Rullroad Company secured from the treasury thirty millions of dollars worth of public lands recording to the Company's reports ten millions of which only they have appropriated, and the road is finished. Yet the rame men who fought this railroad job through as a great public measure, will oppose all day the appropriation of a few additional thousands to the support of the only line of American steamers which pretends to compete with Eugland for the mails and passengers across the Atlantic; We have seen, from what the Cunard steamers old in the service of England in the Crimes, the good uses to which the government might instantly apply the Collins ships in the case of war; while, as a peace establishment, we should urely make it a point to defeat the opposition steamship policy of England, which is, by government appropriations, to run our ships off the Atlantic ocean. Perhaps there may be still sufficient patriotism and wise discretion left among the members of the two houses to save these noble Collins steamers from the hammer. Perhape the railroad jobbers may still hold the balance of power. fair trial and a final decision; but the driblet system will never do, if we wish to hold our own against England.

SLAVE INSURRECTIONS IN THE SOUTH-MOST IN-PORTANT DEVELOPROCENTS. - Plots of insurrection among the slaves of the Southern States have already been detected in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkaneas, Louisiana, Virginia and South Carolina, and our Southern politicians are very much puzzled to account for several very remarkable facts in reference to these conspiracies. First, it is very extraordinary that these negro plots of servile war should be concocted simultaneously at so many different points, so remote from each other, and covering such a vast area of the South, 'as appears from the discoveries already made. Secondly, it is remarkable that in all these discovered plots the conspirators had fixed upon the Christmas holidays as the proper time for their work of blood and carnage. This holiday arrangement will explain itself. It is the period when the slaves have the largest liberty of meeting together. And the first point, we think, will admit of a ready and satisfactory explanation. We adhere to our original view of the subject

that neither strelling abolitionists nor the Frement party will answer as the solution of these widely extended negro schemes of revolt in the South, but that they are entirely chargeable to the fire eating, treasury-robbing, disunion, bloodand thunder style in which the Presidential campaign was conducted in the South, chiefly by the Southern democracy, though to some extent, also by the Fillmore party. For instance, let us turn back to the canvass as it was conducted by the democratic Junta at Richmond. Mr. Toombs had declared, in a Senatorial letter to Georgia, that "the election of Fremont would and ought to be the end of the Union," and various other Southern fire-eaters, and even Millard Fillmore, usually considered a cold, selfish, calculating Northern demagogue, had repeated this disunion cry of Mr. Toombs. It was received and re-echoed by the Richmond Junta in every form of revolutionary resistance. The Junta held meetings, made speeches, issued their papers, from day to day, denouncing Fremont as an abolitionist—that his election would be disunion and civil war, because the South would not submit to an abolition administration. &c. Governor Wise, in these furious barangues, took the lead. He feared that Fremont would be elected-he was preparing, day and night, the means of resistance - Virginia had men, she had arms-her men should be drilled, her arms got ready, and even the slaves, when the time came, could be armed and mustered in defence of the South against the abelitionists of the North Better to go to war at once in defence of our institutions than permit an abolition President to rule over us. Such were the ravings of that roaring salamander, Governor Wise. Nor did he stop here. He threatened, in a public speech, to bring the Grand Jury and the civil authorities of Richmond down upon Mr. Botts for the treason" of daring to assert that the chivalry of Virginia would submit to Fremont's election as the will of the American people; and it was only through the moral courage and good sense of Mr. Botts that he escaped with his life.

As in Richmond, so throughout the South, did the fire-eating organs and orators of the democratic party keep up the excitement at white heat against Fremont as the candidate of the Northern abolitionists for the destruction of Southern slavery. These recently discovered Southern slave conspiracies, then, are but the ripening fruit of such Southern Presidential campaigning slang as-"Fremont, the abolitionist," "abolition war on Southern slave property," "Fremont elected," "disunion," "civil war," "arm for defence of our rights," &c., from such Southern abolition agitators as Toombs, Fillmore, Wise; Brooks, Keitt, Floyd, Slidell, Walker, Forney and others. The trick has been overdone. They are now making the discovery that niggers have ears, and that with such a mass of evidence as was brought : bear in the South to prove that Fremont election would be either the dissolution of the Union or the emancipation of all the slaves. is not so very wonderful that the ignorant, imitative and credulous blacks should be persunded fully to believe that there was something in the wind, and proceed to arrange their bloody plans to co-operate with Fremont accordly in behalf of emmedipation.

The lesson thus strangely enough taught our Southern fire eating, disunion, nigger agitating demagogues is very significant and suggestive. Very likely, had the Presidential controversy continued two months longer, they would have involved themselves and the whole South in the blood and flames of a servile insurrection of their own kindling.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY. - The stupendous project of this company to lay an electric cable between Europe and America begins to assume every appearance of probable success. The capital £350,000 has been fully supscribed in this country and England, and the government of the latter has guaranteed au annual interest of five per cent. In the course of a year we shall have bourly intelligenes from Europe, and it is yet impossible to fore see the consequences of this enterprise. But there is one view of it which is perhap more interesting and important than any other. The termini of the main line are exclusively under the control of the English proprietors, and there may arise occasions when this circuastance may have an important influence upon the welfare and eccurity of the United States Suppose future difficulties should arise between the two countries, what will be easier, what more probable, than the early stationing of large British fleets at Halifax and large armies on the St. Lawrence and lakest Suppose war is declared by England against this country; the news enn be sent by telegraph, and a hostile fleet might be at work upon our coast at least a week before we should have direct information of the fact. incursions could be made along our Northern frontier with even greater celerity. In twenty-four hours after the telegraphic despatch is received at Quebec, Montreal or Kingston troops might be in motion for a derent on our territory. No doubt Lord Palmeraton has well considered the subject, and has not given the scheme his countenance without pereciving the advantages it will give his country, if it should suddenly break up its peacefal relations with our own.

THE KANSAS BORDER RUFFLANS ON A NEW TRACK,-We perceive that Col. Titus, with a hundred men, has left Kansas, and is off for Nicara-gua and General Walker. This is another sign, since the election of Mr. Buchanan, of a new line of policy in Kansas. Poor Pierce has been compelled to dismiss his Missouri officials in the Territory, and to appoint new men; and now we see from this movement of Titus for Nicaragua that Kansas, as a field for border ruffian operations, including the spoils, has ceased to pay expenses. Such are among the passing evidences in support of our opinion that under Mr. Bashanan's conservative administration Kansas will become a free State. Poor Pierce is taking his illegal obstructions out of the way. That's all.

TRIAL OF HUNTINGTON, THE WALL STREET MAN. -One of our criminal courts is occupied at the present time in the trial of that distinguished operator, Charles B. Huntington, and the case is exciting all the interest that is due to the fame of the man and the notoriety of his exploits. It is not becoming that we should say anything at this time which could influence the Judge or the jury, but when we recollect the escape of Schuyler, and the secret efforts which were made to prevent his recapture and return, the abortive attempt recently made to administer justice to a man who openly killed a fellow creature in a barroom, the hundred and fifty to two hundred indiciments against the faro establishments, and the two thousand indictments against offenders of various grades which lie on the calendar covered up with the dust of years, there seems very little improbability of the public deciding erroneously in this case. Huntington is charged with forgery. But he was also well known as a distinguished bull operator, and he is ending his career as many other bull operators have done, both here and elsewhere.

Gambling, out and out, faro bank gambling such as is practised in the gambling houses in Broadway, and is indicted, has its victims from time to time, over whom a great hubbub is made, sermons are preached and prayers prayed. But we are far from certain that faro bank gambling has produced greater or more terrible calamities than gambling in stocks. In the years 1824, 1825 and 1826 the criminal courts were occupied day after day in the trial of the stock gamblers of that day. Mr. Maxwell, the late Collector of the Port, was District Attorney at the time, and conducted the prosecutions, many of which were followed by the most lamentable consequences. Another similar period extended from 1832 to 1837, and in it Nicholas Biddle, General Jackson, and Martin Van Buren filled distinguished positions. What were the consequences of that contest between the bulls and bears of Wall street? After figuring for a few years they all broke down in every direction. Mr. Van Buren was consigned to private life. Nicholas Biddle died of a broken heart, and many other bulls and bears, stripped of all they had, died penniless, unpitied

and unknown. These reminiscences should be carefully pondered by the bulls and bears of the present day, especially by such men as Wesley -the owner of the Daily Times. It is the height of folly for him to exult in his paper, as he has done, over the prostration of his antagonist, Jacob Little, for his day will come before long, and he will need mercy. In the time of the United States Bank, New York was the centre of operations; and Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington outlying localities; in the movement of the present day New York is still the centre, with Albany and the towns through which the Central Railroad runs provincially dependent on it. Wesley-of the Daily Times-is a great bull and gambles not only in railway stocks, but also in lots, Post Office sites, newspapers, Little Villairs, and all sorts of other commodities. He may be considered as the modern little Biddle. His prototype and his destiny can be found in

DISINGENUITY OF LORD PAIMERSTON. -The British government, as we hear, is on the point of sending Mr. Mathew, late Consul at Philadelphia, to the rich Consulate at Odessa, as a reward for his martyrdom in this country. Mr. Ccampton, as we all know, has been knighted, and awaits a position suitable to his rank and his peculiar abilities. Mr. Barelay, every one will be glad to hear, will probably return to New York to resume his duties at the head of the Consulate here, as soon as possible after the inauguration

Thus it will be seen that the British government has taken good care that these gentlemen have not suffered. Now, had they acted as Lord Clarendon tried to prove that they had; had they really got the British government into a scrape by allowing their zeal to overpower their discretion in the matter of the enlistments, it stands to reason that they would not have been thus indemnified. No government would be prompter than that of England to let its wrath fall hot and heavy on a subordinate who had provoked the smart put upon the British name by the sly old Secretary of State. We therefore see in the promotion of these gentlemen, additional evidence that all they did was under orders from the British Ministry; and we learn, that with all his honors, and all his genius and all his years, Lord Palmerston, Prime Minister of England, is not above telling an untruth.

Political Movements.

THE COVERNORSHIP OF KANNAN.—Stringfollow's Kansan Squatter Supersion, the mouthpiece of Atchison, and the Territorial organ of poor Pierce before he took the back track on Kansas affairs, in view of the difficulty between Governor Geary and the notorious Jeffreys Lesompte, blake that Pierce will not dare to remove the Judge apon the representations of the Governor, who, the Squatter the people of the Territory, and not even able to rule his own temper; and hence it argues that Geary will be forced to resign. In that event, David R. Auchien is recommended to the President for the succession, on the ground that " common sense and humanity"-or, to other words, that pro slavery destrines may be permanently established in the infast Territory-demand a drange of policy. When the news reaches Kansas that the President has listened to the countries of the present Governor-that Judge Lecompte has been removed and his auscassor appointed, and that Geary will hold on-another hornets nest will be disturbed, and the little instanting insents may follow poor Pierce, even in his retirement.

KESSIER RAYSER ALL RIGHT -A large meeting of Know Nothings and whigs assembled in the House of Common in Paleigh, North Carolina, on the 5th last , and passed a series of resolutions, declaring that the attacks made upon Hon, Kenneth Rayner of that State were prompted by malignant metives, and that his uncompromising devo tion to the interests of the South and the perputuity of the Union were worthy of example; also, that the recent do feat of the Know Nothings and whige have not disco raged the party from continuing their efforts to place their principles in the ascendency. The meeting was address ed by Mr. Raynor and Hon. David Outlaw.

A NEW YORK DIRECTANCE AT THE BUTTALO THEATRE - The Befisle Courfer of Tuesday thus alludes to the debut of a lady well known in this city:-The debutante at the theatre last evening, was received by a large and fashionable ausience, who listened patiently and politely to ber retdering of the character of Juliet Mrs. Mollaban is not prepomenteg to counterance or form, and her walk, not preponenticg in countenance or form, and her waik, gesturce and general appearance indicate a normale on the stage. In some instance, she showed a voice of dinquestly, and sufficiently powerful, but in others, she falled to make herself heard, whether through timidity or affects from the result heard, whether through timidity or affects from a sufficient of picky, we will full undertake to say. In a sidius no no her want of stage experience, to which much should be regiven, she appears to assume a sort of would be activate manner, which she is totally unfitted to sustain. Had also continue this protestional air, she would have need a far better improvation. It is quite probable that the will improve, as those to evidence of fair talons, and a commendable knowledge of elecution. Her prominent famits are such as eare and experience will remody. Her appears this evening as Partheols, in the play of leggens." Coplane played the part of Romeo exceedingly well, and a young actor, new to this stage, by name heart, sid excellent justice to the character of Marquito.

THE LATEST NEWS. BY PRINTING AND MAGNETIC TELEGRAPHS.

Non-Arrival of the America HALIFAX, Dec. 28-11 P. M.
The steamship America, now in her thirteenth day, and overdue, has not yet been board of. The weather

clear and very cold. Another Canal Loan.

The Commisioners of the Canal Fund advertise for a an of \$1 000,000 for the calargement of the canale, the bids to be opened on the 16th of January, the terms being six per cent suck Meeting of the New York State Temperance

Convention.

ALBANY, Dec. 18, 1856. The State Temperates Convention met at the capito this morning. E. C. Denvan, the President, took the chair at eleven o'clock. The meeting was tair in numbers, and highly respectable in character, many of the oldest and most influential temperature men of the State being present. The proceedings sere opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Scely, of Albany. The Rev. E. W. Jackson, the late temperator egent of Maine, was invited to a seat on the platform. The President then delivered a lengthy address, which was freque it interrupted by applause

Dr. Staats, of Albany moved the appointment of a committee of five to report the name of President in place of moved to amend by appoint C. C. LEIGH, Q' om each judicial district, to report the rext regular annus

meeting of t' Mr. Har whereupo. Letters w ... various States urg the next Legislatu

The following gentlem. General Reitly, Hon G W B adto. Troy, and Hiram Barney, of New York. The Roy. A. A. FARR thee made a state

the present condition of the cause in the State. nearly all the organizations were broken up. He had a deavored to re-entablish the Sons of Temperance in vari-ous parts of the State, but without success. He believed the people were waiting the action of the Convention, and would then rally agate to support of the cause. John N. Wilder and o hers of the Executive Oc

tandered their resignations, stating that the present debt of the society was between seven and eight thousand dollars. This, however, was not their reason for resigning. They would con house on their share towards k-quidating the expenses of the society.

Adjourned to 31. M

Afformed to 3 l'. M

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Secretary presented the report of the Executive

The Secretary presented the report of the Executive Committee.

The report says that the concurrent testimony is that intemperance has been greatly augmented by laying prostrate the prohibitor; law and that the excitoment attendant upon the election has led many back into intemperance, and induced others to take the first step in that vice. The Secretary's agent since May leat has delivered one hundred and eight fedures and procured 4,000 authorities to the crohibitionis. During the year the Society's press has lasted nearly him millions of pages in tracts, and since lanuary 18, 1854, over fifty-eight million pages.

The report further states that the records of the police courts and jails show that the prohibitory law is the prevention of pauporism and or me effected much good, daspite the decision of the Court of appeals. The commitments in nine counties under the prohibitory law show a decrease of two fittes from these under the license law. The statisties show that seven eighths of the grog shope in the great clutz are kep by freetyners, and for every courch there are icuracen grog at ops. The number of cases of delivium tremens among British soldiers in Ganda had increased, in four years, from 1 in 178 to 1 is 78 mer. The committee believe that the decision of the Court of Appeals in regard to the Prohibitory law can be framed which the present tourt of Appeals will uphold. The report take a strong ground in lavor of prohibition, as 6 expresses the fear that au effort will be made with political temperance men to influence the legislature to page 1

The report takes strong ground in layor of prohibition, are described in the made with political temperature men to influence the Legislature to past a became law. It also regress that several papers, started as advectors of temperature that become party organs, and made temperature subtordinate to other quasitions. The report concluses by urging good support of the Prohibitionial, and us released efforts in the cause Concrat Ricily was appointed recording secretary of the Couvertion.

Just N. White; from the committee, reported a series of recolutions, and the following were adopted:

Recoved, That is the committee, reported a series of recolutions, and the following were adopted:

Recoved, That is the committee, reported a series of recolutions of the constitution of the State are in no wise inconsistent with a comprehensive prohibitory law, and that such a law may be framed as well as receive that judiciary stantian of the Goort of Appeals. Calling upon all consider and districts to recoverance temperature of the constitution of the founding that the question is between prohibition and license, and that floater as a betterge should be no more incurred than gasabing.

The committee also reported in lawy of urging Mr. Delayan to contant Press set of the society, but it was not acted on to high. A long decreated was rad, in which a strong determination to adhere to prohibition was expressed.

Arrest of Another Suspected Abolitionist. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 18, 1856

Officer Bligh arrested, while at supper last evening on board the Cincinnati mail boat Sapertor, E Hab Anderso a negro blacksmith having shops at Cleveland, Onio, and dailson, Indiana, who is charged with enticing negroes from Carrelton, Kentucky. Anderson was going to Sincintati, but was prought here and ledged in jail. To-day he was taken to Carrolton. He is said to be a brother of the Rev. Mr. Anderson, who was acrested a few days

The Florida Indiana

BAUTINORS, Dec. 18, 1856. Gen. Harney has suspended hostilities against the Semizole indians in Florida until he communicates the intentions of government to them. At Tailshassee it was be lieved the war would be concluded by negotiation

From Boston. THE CASE OF THE HOLTORE BANK-RAILROAD

ACCIDENT. BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1856. Arguments in the case of the Holyoke Bank were made yesterday afternoon and this morning, at the conductor of which Judge Bigelow tennel a temporary injunction upon the bank. The prositent John Clarke, and the eashier, Malthew B. Bartlett, were ordered to be sur pended from their offices, and the Judge said he would occupit with his arectains on the bench as to whether the injunction should be made perpetual. It appeared in court, and was conceded by the commissioners, court, and was conceased by the communicators, that the sank is at present in a purfectly solvent condition, so there cannot be any loss to the public. The whole case has grown out of certain irregular proceedings on the part of the officers mentioned, at allegel, without the knowledge or consent of the directors.

This meaning the passenger train for Worcester and Springhed ran into a freight train which had been detained on the track at Newton in consequence of the water pipes treezing. One engine was nearly demolfshed, and several freight cars were broken up. One of the firetness was badly bruned.

gation. CINCINNATI, Dec. 18, 1886. As accident accurred on the Patenburg, Fort Warne and

Chicago Hallroad, on Friday night last, near Lima, Ohio. One passenger car was prochilated down as empank The Missonel, upper Missbelppi and illinois rivers are gorged with ite, and envigation is suspended.

The Rock Island Ratirond Stridge, et. Louis, 188, 1886.
A meeting relative to the obstruction of the Mississips river by the Rock Island Railroad bridge, was hald here jesterany at the Krichands' Exchange, and a committee was appointed to make a survey of the bridge and institute rigal proceedings for its removal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. PHILADELPHIA. Doc 18, 1856.

Rioche dull. Petraylvania diate 5's, 84; Reading Railond, 45 ¼; Morris Canal, 1874; Long Island Railroad, 1234; road, 45 ¼; Morris Cacal, 1-Pempy ivante Ratiroad, 47.

Pennsylvania Hatiroad, 47.

New Ostmans, Dec. 17, 1886.

Cotton—Sales 11,000 bales at attendy prices. Middin, 11 %c s 1vc. Sugar firm at 10c. Monance 60c a 621%; Plour very dull. Mixed corn 60c. Pork steady, at \$17 Lard in kees 12c. Cotton treights to Liverpool 19-32c to Havre 1c.; and to Baston 23-32c. Sterling oxebange 8 for cost transfer.

Cotton—Sales to day 2,000 and for the week 10,000 bales, cleaning at Me size, advance on the week. Good

BOWERT THEATER -Mr. B. Vates announce: a fine bill or his bezeft at the Bowery to night. Some attractive features are presented in the department of the ballst, and Mrs. E. I. Davenport plays one of her fluest characters-"Clart, the Maid of Milan." Mr. Yates deserves a bumper.

Anorem Descr.-At the Chambers street theatre this evening, Ries Burridge, a London actross, will make her debut in America, and play Lady Macbeth. The occasion is the benefit of the treasurer, Mr. W. Tryon.